BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1811. [NUMBER 958.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1798

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FORT WILLIAM,

Public Department, Dec. 19, 1810.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 6,401 to No. 7,000 of 1809-10, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 31st of January next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Sec. to the Govt.

(A True Copy)
H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Sec. to the Govt.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Deputy Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
9th January 1811.

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, 12th JANUARY 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the whole of the outstanding 8 per Cent Promissory Notes issued by this Government in the year 1806-7 and bearing date the 17th March 1807 from No. 352 to No. 513 both inclusive, will be discharged on application at the Treasury on Saturday the 2d proximo, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 8th January 1811.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the General Quarterly sale of Woollens and Metals will take place on Monday, the 21st Instant when the following articles will be put up viz.

BROAD CLOTH.

Red Stop List,
Ditto White List,
Yellow Striped List,
Grass Green Striped List,
Aurora Striped List,
Popenzia Striped List,
Aurora White List,
Scarlet Striped List,
Scarlet Fine,
Emerald Green Fine,
Scarlet Superfine,
Blue Superfine,
Yellow Superfine,

BROAD ELLS.

Emerald Green,
Popenzia.

METALS

Iron Swedish,
Iron English,
Ditto ½ Inches Square Bars,
Lead,
Steel in Fagots
Copper Thick Sheets,
Copper Plate,
Shot Copper,
Copper Bolt,
Japan Copper,
Copper Sheathing Sheets,
Copper Sheathing Nails,
Red Lead,

GENERAL STORES.

Window Glass.

2d. The value of the Lots of Goods to be sold will be fixed, for the convenience of purchasers, at a Standard of from one thousand to ten thousand Rupees;— the latter amount will not be exceeded on an account unless it should be for an article not capable of being divided.

The Goods will be sold to the highest bidder, and 10 per cent must be paid down by the purchaser as a security for the clearance of the Goods purchased.

The Goods to be paid for as cleared, and no discount will be allowed on prompt payment.

The English hundred weight to be received for three Surat Maunds.

The public are hereby assured that no private or intermediate sales of the Company's Europe Imports will be made on any consideration whatever, until the next quarterly general sale except of damaged Goods.

The Goods purchased at the one sale, to be cleared before the period fixed for the ensuing one, in failure of which, the 10 per Cent deposit will be forfeited to, and the uncleared Goods resold on account of the Company at each ensuing sale.

The Goods purchased are permitted to be exported to any of the other Presidencies or their dependencies in India saving China.

It is not the intention of the Governor in Council to consign, in future, European Imports to any of the stations subordinate to this Presidency for sale on account of the Company; those Markets will therefore remain open to the purchasers at the Presidency, with the exception of the Presidencies of Bushire and Bussora; to which Exports of Woollens and Metals are not permitted.

These conditions will be strictly adhered to, nor will any indulgence of an extension of the limited period for the clearance of the Goods be conceded.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

શરકારી નાકીર ખબર

એવીને જંનદરાલ કુવાટરલી શેલ આને તરંણ મકીનાંનુ લીલાંકુ બનાંત તથા ધાતુ શીસવારને દારે ના. ૨૧ મી એચ મકીનાંનીએ થાશે તે વખતે ઉંડલ ખજેલી જીતશો વેચવા માંડશે ❀

બનાંત

ખાખી કાલા કોરની *
ખાખી શકેદ કોરની ❀
જરદ નંદરો કોરની ❀
ગારાશ ગીરીન કોરની ❀
નારંગી માંજરા કોરની ❀
પીશતાંજ નંદરો *
નારંગી શકેદ કોરની *
કેમરાં ગીરીન કોરની *
શુલતાની પોનીઆ ❀
જુજુકડી પોનીઆ *

લાલ શુકર પેન *
આશમાની શુકર પેન *
જરદ શુકર પેન ❀

પકુ મોટા પકુનાંનો

જમુકડી *
પીશતાંજ *

ધાતુ

શુરીશનુ લોકુ *
કુપારાજ લોકુ *
કુંશાજ લોકાંની શાલીઓ અર
ધાં વીચની ૩૧ *

શીશુ

તીખાનાં લારા
તરાંબાનાં પતરાં જરાં ❀

શીકુર

તાંબાનાં પાટ *
ગોખરુ તરાંબાનુ *
તરાંબાની શાલઓ *
તરાંબાની ખડારી *
તરાંબાં શીકંગાનાં પતરાં *
તરાંબાં શીકંગાનાં ખીલા *

જંનદરાલ કુશટોર

બારીનાં કાચો *

લાટ વેચાશે તેની કીમત ખરીદારે ને શેાંશરત પરમાંણે કુપીઆ કુનાર એ કથી તે કુપીઆ દશ કુનાર શુકી લાટ ની કીમત થાએ એવી કરાવશે દશ કુનારનાં ખેરીજ વધુ કીમત થાએ એ વે લાટ કરશે નકી પંણ જે જીનશનો લાગ કરીને દશ કુનાર એ લાટ કર વા ન થજ આવે તે જીનશનો લાટ વ દતી કીમતનો થાશે *

જેકોજ શારી કીમત આપવાને કુલો રહેશે તેને માલ વેચતો આપશે ને તેકુ એ શેકરે ૮કા દશ માલ વેચાતો લેશે તે વખારમાંથી જેજવા શાકુ અનો મત મુકે *

જે માલ વખારમાંથી બાર કાડશે તેકુએ માલનાં નાંણાં આપીને માલ બા ર કાડીએ અને તે નાંણાંનુ વીમાજ તથા વટાવ અરે નકી આપીશ્રુ *

અંગરેજી કુનડર વહનાં શ્રુરતી મંણ 3 પરમાંણે તોલીને લેવો *

શરવેને માંજમ કરીએચ એને શર કારી વીલાએતી માલનુ પરવટ શેલ આને મખરી વેચવુ તથા વચમો વીક રી કરીને કોટરલી જંતરાજ શેલ આ ને તરંણ મકીનાંનો લીલાંકુ થશે તાંહાં શ્રુધી માલ વેચશે નકી કુવાટરલી જં

નરાલ શેલ આને તરંણ મકીનાંનુ લી લાંકુ કરીશ્રુ પંણ તેમધે ખરાબ થએ લો માલ વેચાશે *

જે માલ પરધમ ખરીદ કીધો કશે તે માલ આવતા વેચાન શાકુ દારો શુ કરર કીધો કશે તેની મેારે માલ કાડ વો અગાર તે માકડ ન કાડીઆતો દ શ ટકા અનાંમત રાખેઆ કશે તે શર કાર દાખલ થાશે ને જે માલ રકેઓ કેએતે શરકારનાં કીશાબે આવતા શે લ મધે કરીથી વેચાશે *

જે માલની ખરીદી કરશે તે માલ બંનદર ચીન મુકીને શેકેર બંગાલા તથા મદરાજ તથા તેનાં તાલુકાનાં ગાં મેા મધે કીનકુશાતાંનમાં લેજજવા શાકુ રજા આપશે *

વીલાએતી માલ શ્રી મુબજ નાં તાલુકાનાં શરકારનાં કીશાબે વેચવા મેા કલવા શાકુ કુનરાવલ ગાવરનર કેાશલનેા કરાવ નથી માંકે શ્રી બંનદર ચ ચુશેકેર તથા બશરા કે એ બેકુ બંન દરેામાં શામલાદ તથા ધાતુ લજજવાની મનાંજ છે તે બંનદરેા મુકીને શ્રી મુબજ નાં તાલુકાનાં મુલકમાં બાજારે માલ વે ચવા શાકુ શ્રી મુબજ મધે માલ વેચા તેા લેશે તેકુને તે જગામાં લેજજવાનેા કુકમછે *

કુપર બકેલા કરાર પરમાંણે ચાલશ્રુ તે મધે માલ કાડવાની મુદત લખી બ નાવી કશે તે મુદત વધુ આપવાની પ રમાંણગી થાશે નકી તા ૮ મી નાંની વારી શને ૧૮૧૧ એંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

ઉનમ્રજીએચન્યાણીનધેજે
ઓલીએણંમ્રજ ઉમપઠનત ઉંજ
ન્યણએલીનમંણન્યાચેજેમંપ ઘમંત
નપધઓનેમજીતાગીએ 21 મધે
મજઉમગીએજેંજતેઉમઈધેઉ ઉણી
ધ્યાણીનણપીમપધાણમંડતીજ
ઘમંત
મ્રણીમ્રજેમ્રીમગેચી
મ્રણીજએણમ્રીમગેચી
વર્ણમણમ્રીમગેચી

[illegible]

[illegible]

In the Goods of Lieutenant Colonel JOHN TAYLOR deceased.

ALL persons that remain indebted to the above Estate are desired forthwith to pay the balances due by them respectively to WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq. Register of the Recorders Court and Administrator to said Estate, otherwise proceedings will be taken to enforce payment without further notice.

Bombay, 4th January 181

Advertisement.

ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, of WILLIAM STEADMAN Esquire deceased, late in the Civil Service on this Establishment, having been granted to WILLIAM KENNEDY Esquire, Register of the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay; all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are therefore requested, to make payment forthwith of their respective debts to the said WILLIAM KENNEDY, and those who may have claims thereon to send in the same to him without delay.

Bombay, January 4th 1811

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the Goods of Capt. HUGH SHEWCRAFT, of the Honorable Company's Bombay Artillery deceased.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT application hath been made to the President of this Honorable Court that Letters of Administration may be granted in the above Goods to JAMES MALONE, a Corporal in the said Corps of Artillery a Creditor of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby appriſed thereof. Dated this 11th day of January 1811.

GRANT,
Proctor.

L O S T.

ON the night of the 9th Inst. within the Town Walls, an Elegant Gold Duplex Hunting Watch, with Seconds, double bottom case and Glass Cover, maker's name M'Cabe, No. 6034.

Whoever will bring it to the Courier Office, shall receive One Hundred Rupees Reward and no questions asked.

Bombay, 12th January 1811.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1811.

(Continued frmo the last Page.)

Capt. P. Paget to be a Commisioner of th Navy at Madras.

Capr. Jenkins, who was wounded in the Ambuscade, is appointed to Greenwich Hospital, vice Lynne deceased; Capt. Hudson to the Regulus; S. F. Digby to the Theban; T. Fife to the Cadmus;—Phillemore to the Diadem; Capt. Tomkinson to the Caledon; T. Everard; to the port Mahon; J. Tancock to the Mercury;—Huskisson to the Blonde; Hon. Captain Percy to the Hutspur: Capt. Lye to the Nymphe; J. Bowen to the Phœnix, vice Mudge; Capt. Austen, to the Indian, is promote to a post Captain, and appointed to the Swiftsure, vice Conn deceased; Capt. Jane late commander of the Observateur to the Indian; Capt. Carden to the Mars; Lord W. Fitzroy to the Macedonian; Capt C. Schomberg to the Astrea; Capt. Chetham to the Leyden; Capt Warde to the Baoterer; Capt Coe to the North Star; Capt. Henderson to the Eclipse, vice Creyk ill; Capt. Bowes (acting) to the Medusa; Capt J. Nash to the Salvador del Mundo, the flag ship of Sir R. Caldar; Capt. P. Browne, of the Plover, is promoted to a post Captain; Capt. Corbett late of the Bourbonaise, is appointed to the Africaine frigate; Capt. Galloway to the Princess, vice Kilwick; Capt. Davies to the Sapphire, vice Gordon; Capt. Swaine to the Philomel; capt. Campbell to the Helicon; Capt. Harward to the Christian VII. the flag ship of Sir E. Pellew; Capt. Clay to the Nymphe; Capt. Rosenbagen to the Resistance; the Hon. Capt. W. Gordon to the Nereide; Capt. B. Walker to the Thetis; vice Capt. Miller, come home sick; Capt. Peenel to the Rosamond.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JULY 2d.

The fete given by the Prince of Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Ambassador, took place yesterday, at which their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were present. They arrived at ten o'clock. The garden was illuminated with much taste. It presented different views of the country, which the Empress inhabitated in her infancy. The Opera dancers executed the dances, dressed in the costumes of the different people of the Austrian Monarchy. This part of the fete was followed by uncommonly fine fire-works.—Twelve hundred persons were invited. In order to receive so large a party, the Prince, according to the usual custom adopted at Paris, had caused to be erected with planks of timber a ball room, ornamented with pictures of gauze, muslins, and other light stuffs. This saloon afforded a very fine coup d'œil. The Queen of Naples opened the ball with Prince Esterhazy, and was followed by the Viceroy and Princess Pauline of Schwarzenberg, wife of the eldest brother of the Ambassador. After the cotillons, a Scotch Reel was danced, during which their Majesties arose to make the tour of the circle, and speak to the ladies. The Empress had returned to her arm chair, and the Emperor was at the other extremity of the saloon, when the Princess Pauline of Schwarzenberg, who had presented her daughters to him, when the flame of a wax candle caught the drapery of a window curtain. Count Dumanoir, Chamberlain of the Emperor, and many other officers who were near him, endeavoured to tear off the curtains, but the flame got higher.—They immediately informed the Emperor, who directly went to the arm chair of the Empress, and was instantly surrounded by the Ambassador and officers of the Austrian Legation, who persuaded him to quit the place. The fire extended itself with the rapidity of lightning, and his Majesty slowly retired with the Empress, recommending calmness, in order to prevent all disorder. The openings from the ball-room fortunately being very capacious, the crowd could easily get into the garden, but many mothers lost much time in searching for their daughters, from whom they had been separated by the Scotch Reel, and many young persons, in endeavouring to find their mothers. The rapidity of the fire wss so great that the Queen of Naples, who followed in the suite of the Emperor, having fallen, was only saved through the presence of mind of the Grand Duke of Wurtzburg. The Queen of Westphalia was conducted from the saloon by the King of Westphalia and Count Metternich. The Viceroy, who remained at the bottom of the ball room, and who feared to mix in the crowd with the Vice Queen, perceived that the fall of the lustres and ceiling interrupted the passage; he had, fortunately, remarked a small door, which led to the apartments of the hotel, by which he got out. Happily nobody has perished. Some twenty ladis have been more or less wounded. The Princess Layen, wife of the Russian Consul, as well as the ladies of General Baron Toussard and the Prefect of Istria, have, either in consequence of being seized with terror, or stopped in their getting out by some obstacles, been grievously hurt.

Prince Kurakin, the Russian Ambassador, had the misfortune to fall upon the steps which lead from the ball room to the garden; they were then on fire. He was for a moment insensible. Two officers of the Austrian Legation, and two officers of the Imperial Guard saved him. He keeps his bed and is in considerable pain. The garden, extensive and well lighted, presented during half an hour the spectacle of husbands calling for their wives, of wives calling upon their husbands and children, and who, the moment they found each other, embraced with transport, as if a long absence had separated them. The Emperor and Empress got into a carriage at the garden gate, when the Emperor found his country equipages which waited for them at the Elysian Fields, and having placed the Empress in one of them, he returned to Prince Schwarzenberg, attended by an Aid-de Camp.

Princess Pauline Schwarzenberg was among the last who remained in the ball room. She held one of her daughters by the hand. A piece of burning wood fell upon this young person, which a man who was near her took up, and carried out of the saloon. She was herself hurried into the garden. No longer seeing her daughter, she ran every where, calling her with great lamentations. She met the King of Westphalia, who endeavoured to calm her. She addressed herself to Prince Borghese and Count Regnaud. After searching for a quarter of an hour, impelled by the heroism of maternal love, she entered the burning saloon, from which moment we know not what has become of her. The fire was then got under;—the Ambassador's Hotel preserved, and tranquillity reestablished.

Prince Joseph Schwarzenberg was engaged all night in search of his wife, who was not to be found either at her brother's, the Ambassador, or at M. de Metternich's. He was doubtful of his misfortune till the day broke, when a disfigured corpse was found near the saloon, which Dr. Gall thought to be that of the Princess Schwarzenberg. It remained no longer doubtful when her diamonds and the medallion of her children, which she were suspended from her neck, were examined.

Princess Pauline Schwarzenberg was daughter of the Senator Aremberg. She was mother of eight children, and four months advanced in pregnancy.—She was as much distinguished for the graces of her person, as by the excellent qualities of her mind and heart. The affectionate act which cost her her life, proves how much she deserves to be regretted, for death was most evident. The flames were most terrific—none but a mother could have faced such danger. Apprehensions are entertained for the life of the Princess De la Leyen, wife of the Russian Consul; also for that of the Baroness Toulard.

Fifteen or sixteen persons, more or less wounded, are out of danger. Prince Kurakin has slept, and this evening great hopes are entertained that his accident would not terminate fatally.

The Austrian Ambassador, whose horrible situation is easy to conceive, shewed, during the whole night that attention, that activity, that calmness and presence of mind which might have been expected of him. The Officers of his Legation, and of his nation, gave signal proofs of their courage and devotedness. The public expressed great admiration at seeing the Ambassador accompany the Emperor and Empress to their carriages, forgetting the danger to which his own family were exposed, which fortunately escaped without accident.

The Emperor retired at three o'clock in the morning. He sent several times during the night to enquire the fate of the Princess Pauline Schwarzenberg, which remained uncertain. At 5 o'clock in the morning he received the account of her death. His Majesty, who had a particular esteem for this Princess, regrets her loss extremely.—Her Majesty the Empress exhibited the greatest calmness during the whole of the evening, but, on hearing this morning of the death of the Princess, she shed abundance of tears.

DUTCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JULY 1.

From a report presented by the Minister at War to his Majesty, it appears, that the number of troops that were reduced, or obtained their discharge in the different corps between the 1st of November, 1807, and the 1st of January, 1809, amounted to 31,231 men, including 681 officers, who, by special decrees of his Majesty, obtained a complete discharge.

The Moniteur contains the following note on an article in the London Journals, stating the defeat of General Sebastiani:—"This intelligence is false. General Sebastiani has, every where, been successful; and throughout the whole of the campaign, the proofs which he has given of his skill and bravery, have been commensurate with his good fortune,—Jaen, Grenada, Malaga, and Murcia, have been successively conquered by the corps under his command. But all this serves to amuse the idle curiosity of the inhabitants of London, and helps them to support the great loss of their army in Portugal, which the intelligent part of the English people consider as inevitable."

On a paragraph in the same papers, alluding to a report of a negociation for peace being on foot between Russia and England, the Moniteur makes these remarks:

"It appears that England still cherishes the idea of a condition. Never were France and Russia more closely united, and never were they more firmly resolved to co-operate in the prosecution of the present war, and not to ruin themselves for the purpose of supporting the maritime tyranny of England. But this artifice of rumoured wars upon the Continent is one of the means which the British Government employs to induce the English to drain themselves of men and money in a contest so disproportioned to their power and situation. We see, on the contrary, that they have nothing to expect but new enemies; as, instead of a peace with Russia, they will have to announce a war with Sweden."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 9.

THE KING v. COBBET AND OTHERS.

The defendants in this cause were brought up for judgment this morning. The public expectation which had been for these few last days anticipating the sentence of the Court was so much excited, that Westminster Hall was crowded at an early hour, and it was with considerable difficulty that the avenues to the Court could be approached.

Mr. Justice Grose attended during the morning, to go thro' the routine business; and it was not till past eleven that the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Le Blanc, and Mr. Justice Bailey took their seats on the Bench. The passages were by this time so full, that all the exertion of the tipstaffs was necessary to make way for the Counsel. Lord Ellenborough directed the lower part of the Court to be cleared of strangers, but the crowd was too dense to be removed without great confusion and, as the less of the two evils, strangers were suffered to remain.

After the tumult had subsided, the defendants, Mr. Cobbett, Messrs. Bud and Bagshaw, the publishers, and Mr. Hansard, the printer of the Political Register were brought into the Court. After the Attorney General had prayed judgment in the usual form, Mr. Justice Grose proceeded to pass the sentence of the Court, but in so low a voice that it was with extreme difficulty he could be heard. He principally addressed himself to Mr. Cobbett, and animadverted with peculiar severity upon the libel on which the defendant was convicted. "It was a work which no well disposed mind could doubt to have been framed for the most pernicious objects.—Looking at the time at which it was written, looking at the circumstances of the world, there could be no doubt of the evil intention of the paper. The tendency of this paper (said the Learned Judge) is in so many words to excite an unwillingness and dislike to the service of the country, among those who are to be its defence: and to insult these foreigners who are in our service, to deprive the country of their honourable assistance, and paralyse the energies of the State.

"And at what time was this libel published? At a time when a lawless and violent enemy was threatenning our shores. And yet it was with this enemy that the mild and parental Government of our country was to be contrasted, and disgraced by the contrast. Our country, where every comfort, every privilege, and every honour, that could be afforded to the army, was afforded by the liberality of the laws; was this to be compared with that country whose object was conquest, and whose soldiers were sacrificed to every pursuit of insolent and unfeeling ambition? The evil of the publication was therefore enhanced by the time at which it was sent forth through the Nation.

"The defendant could not complain of any severity in the justice which had been freely and fairly dealt out to him. He had a patient trial. He might have removed, if he could, the doubts which the Jury might have entertained of the evil of the pernicious libel, for which he was now to receive sentence. But the objects of the libel were too palpable; the Jury found you, William Cobbett, guilty, upon the fullest and most satisfactory evidence. If it were to be allowed that your object was not to embarrass and enfeeble the operations of Government, there can be no ground for exculpating you from the guilt of libelling, for the base and degrading object of making a stipend by your crime. If there had been no other imputation upon you, the Court, as protecting the peace and purity of the public mind, would have felt itself called on to punish you severely. It is strange that a man, who mixes so much in general and common life, as you do, should not see that such acts as those for which you have been tried are only productive of mischief to every mind that is influenced by them, and that they necessarily terminate in punishment on the guilty authors. It is strange that experience should not have caught you, and that you should be only advancing in a continual progress of malignity. What were the circumstances which you distorted in your libel? The Local Militia in the Isle of Ely mutinied; they overpowered their officers; and there was nothing to restrain them from committing acts of violence and injury on those very inhabitants of Ely whom you insult for permitting their just punishment. The German Legion, who were accidentally in the neighbourhood, were called in to force that discipline which is as necessary for the well being of the army, as the security of the people. Some were punished; many were forgiven; and even of those whose crime could not be altogether passed over, a part of the punishment was remitted: yet this you describe as an act of atrocious tyranny. You speak of the crime as if it were nothing more than a trifling dispute about a small sum of money, and the punishment as being violent and oppressive in the extreme. You insulted the soldiers, and said they took the flogging like so many trunks of trees. The whole intention of your libel was to throw disgrace on the Government, and to disgust and alienate the army. If you had any thing to offer in extenuation, you might have offered it; the Court would have received it, and in all events impartial justice would have been dealt to you. I now pass the sentence of the Court upon you, William Cobbett, as the principal criminal among those who now stand before the Court. The Court do accordingly adjudge, that you, William Cobbett, pay, to our Lord the King, a fine of £1000, that you be imprisoned in his Majesty's goal of Newgate for the space of two years; and that at the expiration of that time, you enter into a recognizance to keep the peace for seven years, yourself in the sums of £3000, and two good and sufficient securities in the sums of £1000 each. And further, that you be imprisoned till that recognizance be entered into, and that the fine paid."

His Lordship then addressed the other defendants, Messrs. Budd and Bagshaw, and after observing that from their having suffered judgment to go by default, and not having any share in the profit of the paper, their offence was lighter than that of the criminal on whom sentence has just been passed, their punishment should be lighter; but that they might understand in future that no carelessness or inattention in the publisher is a sufficient excuse for sending out into the world mischievous works, the Court had determined that they should be imprisoned for two months each in the King's Bench Prison.

His Lordship then commented on the guilt of Mr. Hansard, the printer, who, from having read the proof slips, and having it in his power to read over the entire production before it left his hands, was guilty of a high offence in allowing the libel to come forth to the public. The extenuation of his offence, as well as those of the two preceding defendants, had been attended to by the Court; and in consideration thereof, the Court would only sentence him to three months imprisonment in the King's Bench Prison, and to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace for three years, himself in £400, and two sureties in £200 each.

The defendants then withdrew in the custody of the officer of the Court.

Mr. Cobbett appeared not much affected by the sentence; his deportment during its delivery was unembarrassed; he left the Court with a smile on his countenance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 31, 1810.

INDIA AFFAIRS.

Mr. Dundas moved the order of the day for the House to resolve into a Committee upon the affairs of the East-India Company.

On the question being put.

Mr. Creevey rose to oppose going into the Committee, on the ground that there was not sufficient information before the House to enable gentlemen to form any correct opinion upon this important question. There was one paper in particular, which he had moved for on a former day, and had been ordered to be printed; that would be necessary for the elucidation of the subject. This paper would in a very few days be in the hands of gentlemen; he could not therefore see any reason for pressing the business at that moment. The question to be gone into in the Committee, was, whether the Parliament should give 1,500,000l. of the public money to the India Company. It was necessary for him here to state briefly, the several applications which had been made by the East India Company to that House within the last thirty years. The Hon. Gentleman then stated in detail, the various applications of this description from the 21st of the King in 1781, when the charter was renewed, when the bond debt of the Company was 150,000l. when its capital was 3,200,000l. when the Company

ſtipulated to pay 400,000l. annually to the public, to make a dividend of 8 per cent, and to pay over 3-4ths of the ſurplus profits to the uſe of the public, down to the preſent application, when the bond debt of the Company was 5,000,000l. the capital, 8000,000l. and when it was propoſed to obtain a ſum of 1,500,000l. more from the public. The Hon. Member then ſtated, the views he had in wiſhing the papers he had called for to be put into the hands of gentlemen before they ſhould be called upon to grant ſo large a ſum of the public money. The expoſition of their affairs by the Court of Directors themſelves, and the ſupplement to it, would ſhew the declining trade of this flouriſhing Company.

Theſe documents ſtated the profits of the trade to the Company to have been in 1802-3, 317,159l. in 1803-4, 115,819l.; in 1804-5, 92 1,801l.; in 1806, 11,472l.; in 1807, the loſs was 274,571l. The Honourable Gentleman then complained of the unintelligible manner in which the annual accounts of the Company were generally preſented. As the Company therefore had failed in all its promiſes to the public—as its debt, and its capital, had ſo enormouſly increaſed during the laſt 30 years, and as no neceſſity exiſted for going into the Committee till the Houſe ſhould be in poſſeſſion of the requiſite information, he means to oppoſe the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, and would take the ſenſe of the Houſe upon it.

Mr. Dundas obſerved that the Honourable Gentleman ſeemed to him to have taken a courſe very injurious to his own object of obtaining information, which the Honourable Member certainly appeared to want. At a time when it was his intention, in the Committee, to put the Houſe in poſſeſſion of the grounds upon which his propoſition was founded; grounds, moſt of which the Honourable Gentleman ſeemed not to be aware of; the Hon. Gentleman wiſhed to provoke a debate on the general queſtion before the Houſe ſhould be able to go into it with effect. But the Hon. Gentleman ſhould be diſappointed in his expectation. It was not his intention to ſtate the grounds on which his propoſition reſted, till the Houſe ſhould have reſolved into the Committee, where both the Hon. Gentleman and himſelf would have the fulleſt opportunity of explanation. Neither ſhould he follow the Hon. Gentleman into his details for the laſt 30 or 40 years. On this point he ſhould only obſerve, that from the Hon. Gentleman, for the firſt time, he had heard it aſſerted, that it was a proof of decline for a commercial Company to increaſe its capital for the purpoſes of trade. All the paper, the Hon. Gentleman had alluded to had been many weeks before the committee up ſtairs; ſeveral copies had been even made of the document he moſt particularly wiſhed for; and if the Hon. Member had thought proper, he might have had any one of them for his uſe at any time he pleaſed. But towards the cloſe of the Hon. Gent.'s ſpeech, he had admitted that there was a complete expoſition of the affairs of the Company, down to the latest period, already before the Houſe. The papers laid before the Committee in 1808, were not neceſſary to ſhew, the Houſe what the ſtate of the trade was at preſent. He ſhould not touch upon the other matters referred to by the Hon. Gent. till the Houſe ſhould be in the committee, and it was unneceſſary for him to add any thing at preſent to what he had juſt ſtated.

Mr. Tierney obſerved, that if it were propoſed that the Houſe was to go into the Committee, only to conſider of the queſtion reſpecting the loan to the India Company, and he were to underſtand, that it was not intended to go into the conſideration of the general ſtate of the affairs of India, he ſhould not feel any objection to the motion for going into the Committee.

After a few words from Lord Morpeth which we could not collect, the Houſe divided, and the numbers as we were informed, were.

For the motion - - -	43
Againſt it - - - -	5
Majority - - - -	38

On our return, we found the Houſe in a Committee, and Mr. Dundas on his legs.—The Hon. Gentleman went into a general ſtatement of the affairs and debt of the Eaſt India Company. He did not with the Houſe now to come to any general deciſion, to enable the Directors to meet the demands on the Company:—That ſubject would naturally come before the Houſe in the courſe of the next ſeſſion. Some of the debt was contracted in the proſecution of neceſſary wars and acquiſition of territories, and ought to be charged on their territorial and not their commercial property. His intention was now merely to propoſe a loan of 1,500,000l. to the Eaſt India Company, and for this ſum their ſtanding property was much more than adequate ſecurity. The Hon. Gentleman then ſtated the gradual progreſs of the affairs of the Company, during the former years of which the expenditure exceeded the receipt, in conſequence of wars; but during the latter period, the ſurplus of which amounted to 138,000l. When he ſtated this, he had no heſitation in confeſſing, that if the renewal of the Eaſt India Charter was now to be propoſed, he would not be one of thoſe to conſent to it on the conditions on which it now ſtood.—He concluded by moving that the ſum of 1,500,000l. ſhould be granted to the Eaſt India Company.

Mr. Creevey complained much of the delay in diſcuſſing the affairs of the Eaſt India Company. This was now ſo often the caſe, that he had very little faith in the diſcuſſions even ultimately coming on next ſeſſion. With reſpect to the preſent loan, it appeared to him as if the Company came to Parliament to make a demand, when they had forfeited their engagements every where elſe. They ought now to have paid nine millions, whereas they had only made one inſtalment of 500,000l.

A Member declared, that from a letter which he had received from India, it ſeemed to him as if all the credit of the Company was deſtroyed.

General—, and Mr. G. Johnſtone ſupported the motion.

Mr. Grant declared, that in his opinion, the frequent allegations made as to the bankruptcy of the Company were moſt unjuſt, and might lead to much injury. There was no great Corporation which had not occaſionally applied for relief.

Mr. Prendergaſt complained of the want of uniformity of ſyſtem between the government at home and in India. At one time there were preparations making in India for ſending 25,000, men from Bombay to attack Perſia and even change the dynaſty of that country, while in this country the government were anxious to conciliate Perſia. The enterprize alſo which took place at Macao, was directly contrary to the ſyſtem that Government would wiſh to purſue to China, and has been followed by ſerious diſadvantages. Notwithſtanding he felt himſelf obliged to diſapprove of thoſe things, yet he muſt concur in the vote for giving the Company the aſſiſtance propoſed.

Lord Morpeth replied, that no detailed view of the ſituation of India had yet been preſented to the Houſe, but nevertheleſs he conceived that the Company had a claim on their liberality and indulgence.

After ſome mutual explanations from Mr. Creevey and Mr. Grant, the Houſe divided: For the motion, 71—againſt it 10.

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

3 per Cr. Cons. money, 69⅝ ex. div.—for acc. 70, 71.

3 per Ct. Reduced 69⅞ 70—4 per Cent 85 11/16.

Navy 5 per Cent. 99¼—Omnium, ⅛ pr.

Exch. Bills, 4s. to 7s. pre.—Bonds 20s. 21s. pre.

WESTMINSTER SESSION.

Theſe Seſſions commenced yeſterday before Mr. Juſtice Mainwaring and the Bench of Juſtices.

The only trial that excited any intereſt was that of Mr. Patrick Daly O'Shaughneſſy, a Hibernian veteran Shoemaker of 71, for an aſſault on a countryman, named Thomas Smith, on the 31ſt of November laſt.

The Traverſer, a reſpectable looking old man, appeared at the bar, ſupported on crutches; his underſtanding ſeemed conſiderably deranged, for gout and rheumatiſm had made ſad work with his feet and legs.

The caſe for the proſecution was ſtated by Mr. Barry, and the firſt witneſs examined was the proſecutor Smith, who ſtated himſelf to be a greengrocer in the neighbourhood of St. James's market: The Traverſer owed him an old debt of £.14, but being unfortunate in his affairs had failed, and was unable to pay. But having done penance for his miſfortunes in the King's Bench priſon, and received due abſolution under the late Inſolvent Act, he returned to his old vicinage, near St. James's ſtreet, where he was formerly a reſpectable tradeſman, and endeavoured to glean a livelihood amongſt his old friends and cuſtomers. Smith met him in the ſtreet, near Pall-Mall, on the 8d of November, and immediately afterwards came to take his morning draught at a public-houſe, in Crown court, Pall-Mall, kept by another countryman, named M'Gauran to whom he mentioned his having met Mr. O'Saughneſſy; and upon Mr. M'Gauran's aſking if he had ſpoke to him, Smith anſwered, in terms not very complimentary to Mr. O'Shaughneſſy's character, he had not; that he left enough by him already; and did not want to have any acquaintance with him. In a few minutes Mr. O'Shaughneſſy made his entree, when M'Gauran ſaid "here is the very gentleman we are talking about." Mr. O'Shaughneſſy on ſeeing Smith, and ſuſpecting that what he had been ſaying was not much in his favour, immediately ſaid "is this the little raſcal that has been talking about me?" and immediately ſeizing him by the throat, and twiſting his hand in his neckcloth, ſaid "if the little raſcal dared to ſay a word againſt his character he would knock his brains out." Although the veteran was rather worſted in his feet by years and diſeaſe, Smith ſoon found out that his hands had loſt nothing of their priſtine vigour; for he took ſo tight a grip of his jugular regions as diſabled him at once from action and utterance; and, in a convulſive ſtruggle to diſengage himſelf, both fell together; by the aid of M'Gauran, the both, Mr. O'Shaughneſſy was forced to let go his hold, and Smith, to uſe his own phraſe, "was quite kilt, and juſt for all the word like a man that was hanged and cut down, for he did not know where he was." He never ſaid a word to provoke this attack.

Mr. Alley, Council for the defendant, then croſs-examined the witneſs as follows.

Q. To what reaſon do you aſcribe the violence of the defendant?—A. I ſuppoſe when he heard that I had been talking of him, he knew I had nothing to ſay good of him, and was therefore reſolved to take his revinge of me without knowing for what.

Q. Pray did you not return the blows of the defendant?—A. I had not the power to do ſo.

Q. Why you muſt have been very much hurt (—A. I was exactly like a man that was hanged and cut down.

Q. Have you ever experienced the ſenſation of hanging?—A. No; I can't ſay I have.

Q. I ſee the defendant is very lame; has he not loſt the uſe of one arm?—A. Faith, I can't tell; but I know I felt the effects of both.

Mr. M'Gauran ſupported the teſtimony of Smith, and being aſked on his croſs-examination by Mr. Alley, whether Mr. O'Shaughneſſy had not been wounded, and loſt his wig in the ſcuffle, he anſwered that he ſaw no blood, nor any body ſtrike Mr. O'Shaughneſſy, but that, after he had put the parties into the ſtreet, ſomebody found a wig, and called out to Mr. O'Shaughneſſy to come back and take it, but he anſwered, "by J—s he would not, but he would go and ſwear robbery." Two other witneſſes ſwore to the ſame effect.

Mr. Alley, for the traverſe, made an able and ingenious appeal to the Jury, in his ſpeech to evidence, and ſaid, that he was inſtructed other witneſſes would appear whoſe teſtimony would completely upſet the evidence for the proſecution. He called a man named Warren, who deſcribed himſelf as a hair dreſſer, and was barber in ordinary to Mr. O'Shaughneſſy, whom he had juſt ſhaved that morning, on his way to the ſcene of action. But his evidence, ſo far from fulfilling the predictions of the learned Counſel, completely ſubſtantiated the facts for the proſecution, and Mr. O'Shaughneſſy was found guilty.

The Court, in paſſing ſentence, obſerved, that in this caſe there was ſome difficulty in apportioning the puniſhment, between the nature of the offence, the years and debility of the traverſer, and his incompetence to compenſate by fine. That as he could not pay in his purſe, he muſt ſuffer in his perſon, and he was therefore ſentenced to confinement for two months.

Mr. O'Shaughneſſy, with air of cheerful ſubmiſſion, thanked the Court for their impartiality and ſaid his his Counſel had ably pleaded his cauſe, but nothing could be done againſt a torrent of perjury.

Mr. Juſtice Nares, conceiving that he had expreſſed himſelf diſreſpectfully to the Court, was proceeding to reprimand him, but Mr. O'Schaughneſſy explained by ſaying, he meant to ſay nothing diſreſ- impartiality. He was not ſo ignorant as to act to impro- perty. He knew his duty better than "to go beyond his laſt," for he well underſtood the maxim "Ne ſutor ultra crepidam."

This plea [illegible] ſituation, and the good-hu[illegible] expreſſed, ex- cited a favourab[illegible]

Mr. O'Shaughn[illegible]uld how dutifully to the ſentence [illegible] all he wiſhed was, that they would not [illegible] an honeſt old fellow, who had never before [illegible] under accuſation, to be confined, at the riſk of his life, amongſt thieves and houſe-breakers. He had always been uſed to very different company. If they would conſider his caſe, he would remember them in his prayers— and the beſt end of an old man's bleſſing wont do them no harm.

It was underſtood that application would be made to the keeper of the priſon to which he was ſent, to accommodate him in his houſe.

MADRAS

Government Lottery.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

IN THE SECOND CLASS.

Wedneſday, December 19, 1810.

Nos. 3338 3496 4365 Prizes of 300 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 3036 3685 5404 5143 7193 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 2863 2694 4759 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas Each.

219	844	866	185	836	358	939	190
565	218	172	617	908	848	1961	1498
1761	1576	1720	1413	1931	1438	1164	1424
1684	1414	1483	1197	1669	1167	1240	1371
1143	1545	2680	2803	2149	2793	2630	2629
2670	2235	2692	2253	2064	2087	2835	2960
2860	2350	2245	2295	3139	3321	3174	3245
3658	3243	3608	3310	3753	3102	3891	3567
4763	4028	4390	4034	4809	4429	4230	4185
4888	4095	4798	4389	4710	4254	4691	4825
4832	5853	5112	5277	5822	5437	5123	5409
5113	5766	5431	5865	6475	6218	6954	6284
6655	6617	6629	6911	6906	6986	6201	6604
6727	7733	7428	7284	7574	7071	7797	7020
7728	7232	7856	7955	7729	7602.		

TWELFTH OR LAST DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

Friday December 21, 1810.

No. 1455 a Prize of 15,000 Star Pagodas.

No. 6052 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 2701 4145 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas, each

Nos. 2006 6745 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas, each

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

7	104	744	758	979	287	514	168
234	1887	326	157	137	1871	1970	1356
1554	1618	1681	1605	1614	1195	1501	1873
1908	1175	1408	1035	1825	1732	2112	2402
2801	2271	2014	2153	2004	2078	2738	2038
2501	2994	2703	2871	2716	2071	3201	3503
3051	3928	3527	3034	3754	2186	3185	3716
3500	3823	3232	3443	4270	4424	4480	4478
4727	4705	4350	4594	4082	4507	4827	4113
4801	4703	4192	4577	5357	5519	5520	5472
5240	5142	6870	6000	6307	6908	6942	6612
6341	6554	6508	7950	7340	7126	7538	7674
7240	7047	7908	7960	7465	7432.		

Yesterday an express arrived at this presidency from Madras, by which we learn the agreeable intelligence of the arrival in England of the following ships from China.

The following ships arrived in the Downs on the 4th September 1810 ; from China.

Warren Hastings, Capt. Thomas Larkins, Neptune, Capt. William Donaldson, Cumberland, Capt. Peter Weddell, Scaleby Castle, Capt. John Lock, Perseverance, Capt. James Tweedale, Nottingham, Capt. Walter Campbell, Albion, Capt. Benjamin Richardson, Princess Amelia, Capt. Edward Balston, Glatton, Capt. James Halliburton, Thames, Capt. Mathew Riches, Royal Charlotte, Capt. Henry Rush, Coutts, Capt. John Boyce, Marquis of Ely, Capt. Brook Kay.

The following Ships arrived at Portsmouth on the 4th September 1810 ; from Bengal.

Earl Howe, Capt. W. J. Eastfield, Sir William Pulteney, Capt. H. Christopher, Lady Lushington, Capt. George Nicholls.

From Bombay,—Charles Grant, Capt. T. Talbot Harrington.

This intelligence was brought to Madras by the Barbadoes frigate which left England on the 5th of September, or a day or two after.

We have not yet learned that any public news has transpired, with the exception of an account that Bonaparte has passed a decree allowing of the importation of colonial produce without enquiring from what country or place it may come.

We have been favoured with a sight of a few papers received by the Chichester, but not we believe of the latest date. We have used our best endeavours to procure a sight of them. But as none have been received but what were brought by individuals on board, we have not been so successful in the scramble, as, for the sake of our readers, we could have wished.

We have selected a few extracts which will be found in our subsequent columns.

We understand that the liberation of Sir Francis from the Tower was celebrated by a splendid procession. The populace however were not gratified by the company of Sir Francis as he contrived to escape unobserved in a boat to the other side of the river and drove quitely off to his house in the country.

The intelligence which we communicated to the public respecting the annexation of Holland to France and which came by way of Persia, seems to be confirmed by the present advices. A decree to that effect has passed the fiat of Napoleon and Amsterdam is declared the third city of the Empire.

The latest accounts from Spain appear to be of the second week in July.

Cividad Rodrigo is said to be occupied by an English force and to be besieged by Massena. It is closely pressed by the enemy and as vigorously defended.

On Monday last, the General quarter Sessions, of Over and Terminer and Gaol delivery, and Admiralty Sessions, was held at the Town-Hall, before Sir James Mackintosh the Honourable the Recorder, and his associates.

The Grand Jury being sworn in consisting of the following gentlemen.

WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY, ESQ. *Foreman.*

N. Hankey Smith,	Evan Lloyd,
George Cartellis,	J. Gathorne Remington,
G. Vandeput Drury;	James Shrapnell,
W. B. Torlefs Crozier,	Thomas Riddock.
Julian Skrine,	James Calder,
Henry Agar,	John Keys,
George Lukin,	Henry Garden,
Thomas Turner,	William Dennistion,
Charles Keys,	S W. Russell,
James Timbrell,	Thomas Milner, and
Gsorge Barnes,	E. Taylor, Esquires.

The Hon'ble the Recorder made a short speech to them relative to the principal object they would have to discuss, after which they retired, to perform their duty.

Three men, Jada Hirgee, Gopal Dewan, and Bahwoo Gungeram, against whom a bill had been found at the last Sessions were then put to the bar, and Gunsey Cutchey, who had been the receiver of the stolen property.—They all pleaded guilty. The Hon. the Recorder passed sentence of three years imprisonment in the Gaol of Bombay, on the three former, and the latter was sentenced to seven years transportation to the Island of Penang.

Anthonio Balthazar Loureiro, was then put to the bar charged with uttering a forged note. The prisoner pleaded guilty.

The Hon'ble the Recorder addressed the prisoner in a very impressive manner; he told him, that he might consider himself, as escaping death, by mere accident; that in Great Britain, he must inevitably have suffered; that, to the respect which an English Court of Justice, judged it proper to pay, to the Sovereign, whose commission he had the honor to bear, though it appeared so unworthily, he might attribute, his exemption from a punishment and degradation, *worse than death*; that his appearance however at that bar, might, in one point of view, be regarded as fortunate, if, it should produce the effect, of bringing him to a proper sense of the magnitude of his delinquency, and of the extraordinary lenity extended towards him; a lenity, for which, as he was entirely indebted to the respectability of his connexions, it was to be hoped he would hereafter render himself deserving of, by a department that would be as creditable to them, as his conduct on the present occasion had been disgraceful—The Prisoner was then sentenced to one years imprisonment in the Geol of Bombay.

The Grand Jury having found a true bill, against Terence Fitzpatrick, an artillery man for murder, he was put upon his trial, and found guilty, but it appearing that in the indictment he had been severally named Fitzpatrick and Fitzgerald, he was remanded to prison, an arrest of Judgment will be moved.

At 6 P. M. the business having been gone through the Sessions were dissolved

ARRIVALS.]—Lieut. Col. Williamson.
Lieutenant Thomas Roe, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment.
Lieutenant C. Fergusson, Marine Battalion.
Doctor Sproule.
Assistant Surgeon Hale.
Major Stone, Royal Artillery.
Major D'Arcey, ditto.
Lieutenant D. C. Evans.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

January 5th Arrived Schooner Nancy, Captain John Grabs, from Columbo.

Ditto Brig Sant Antony, Capt. Jacob Cerenues, from ditto.

7th Portuguese Sloop De Gar, Capt. Jale, from Damaun.

On Thursday evening arrived His Majesty's Ship the Russel, Capt. Hoare, from Roderigues and the Chichester Store ship Mr. Kerby from England the 18th July. The Chichester sailed in company with the Lion Capt Heathcote, which has on board the Persian Embassador on his return to Persia and his Excellency Sir G. Ousely his Majesty's Embassador to the count of Persia, accompanied by his lady and daughter, Sir William Ousely, the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon &c.

These ships toutched at Madeira and Rio Janiero. The Chichester parted company with the Lion off Cochin. We are in hourly expectation of seeing a signal for that ship.

Passengers by the Chichester.

Mrs. Hornby, Miss Pemberton, Major D'arcey and Major Stone of the Royal Artillery.

The Fleet which left India in February and St. Helena on the 12th May arrived in the Dowus in the first week in July.

CALCUTTA.

DECEMBER 21st.

At an early hour on Monday last, an express reached town from Kedgeree, announcing the arrival at that place of His Majesty's ship Fox, Captain Well, from Manilla and Penang.

The Fox left Manilla on the 4th ultimo, and Penang the 2d instant.

The Penang Gazette of the 1st instant, received by this arrival, contains the following account of the loss of the Martha, Captain Burgh, which will be read with particular interest.

LOSS OF THE MARTHA.

Extract of a letter from Manilla, giving an account of the loss of the Ship Martha, Captain Burgh, in the South Pacific Ocean, on her return from China. with the subsequent disasters and sufferings of per crew.

"We left China on the 22d June, intending to proceed to India by the eastern passage, and had tolerably fine weather round the Bashee Islands, to as far north as 13°, in the S. Pacific Ocean, when we encountered a gale of wind for two days—the ship and rigging being quite new, we did not suffer any material loss. We then proceeded on our voyage, and in Lat. 3° N. Long. 131° 45' east, were unfortunately wrecked on a coral reef, about 8 o'clock at night, on the 26th July; the reef, being steep, no ground at 90 fathoms, and the current running very strong, it was impossible to avoid it, although we tacked to do so. The first two or three blows, broke the rudder and carried away the main royal mast; the vessel continuing to strike very heavily the whole night, we expected the masts would go by the board, every moment. Finding there were no hopes of getting the ship off, we hoisted out the boats, and kept the people at the pumps;—at day light the next morning, we say the reef extended in a N. by E. direction, about five or six miles, and then it took more easterly. We got on the middle, and from what we could observe at that time and afterwards, it appeared about 10 or 12 leagues in length and nearly the same in breadth.

"We left the ship in the boats about noon, and made to a small opening or channel, for the purpose of fitting out the boats, intending to proceed to Ternate, being the nearest European settlement: we remained in this opening nearly two hours, when the provisions, water, &c. being equally distributed, we endeavoured to find a passage through the reef, but after cruising for two days, we with great difficulty got out the way the ship came on. The boats then steered for Ternate, but the strong currents which came round the north end of Gillolo, drifted them so far as 7° N. where meeting with southerly currents, they fortunately were enabled to make Cape St. Augustine, on the 15th August, after having been eighteen days in the open boats; the provisions nearly expended, although on an allowance of biscuit per day.

"There being at this time, but two thirds of a bag of biscuit left, the lascars and rest of the crew became refractory, and insisted upon going on shore; as they very justly observed, it was better to die on shore. or be taken and made slaves by the Malays, than by proceeding in the boats, dying a lingering death with hunger at sea, and requested that the provisions should be divided, that they might have the long and jolly boats, and allowed to proceed as they thought proper. be This being assented to, and the remaining bread and water shared, they stood away with a fair wind for the land, from which they were then distant two or three miles.

"Two small boxes of treasure had been brought from the ship and put into the long-boat; which on separating, Capt. Burgh denied might be delivered to him; this was not only resisted by the crew, but they proceeded to plunder him supracargo, and officers of their clothes, sup other articles.

"The Cutter, in which was Capt. Burgh, Mr. Baxter, chief mate, Mr. Bacon, supracargo and owner, his two sons the gunner and a cot-free boy, then steered for a Spanish Settlement situated on the S. W. end of Magindanao called Samboangan, and which after a passage of eight days, during which we suffered incredible fatigue and hunger, exposed to rain and constant squalls, we happily reached.

"Most fortunate, indeed, was our arrival at this place, as not a morsel of bread or drop of water remained; although for the last four days, only half a Bengal biscuit was allowed to each per day: our state was truly distressing, and had the boat kept the sea, two or three days longer, scarce one would have lived to tell the tale.

"On landing we were all taken to the Governor's house, and treated with the utmost hospitality and care; Captain Burgh and Mr. Baxter were so unwell as to be obliged to remain behind.

"After continuing a month at this settlement we proceeded on to Manilla. in a small galley, generously lent us by the Governor, and arrived here after a tedious passage of nineteen days."

—oooooo—

Extract of a letter dated Penang, the 1st December, 1810.

"I feel much concern in stating, that the general opinion with respect to the fate of the Ocean is, that she must inevitably have gone down; and our accounts from China are unfortunately of the same tenor.

"On leaving this harbour, she was so deeply laden, and steered with so much difficulty, that her fate, which there is too great reason to fear has overtaken her, was predicted by many. in the event of her meeting with bad weather. To the melancholy catalogue of losses sustained in the Company's service, within the last three years, forming a total of 28 or 29 Indiamen, we must, I fear, add that of the ill fated Ocean.

"The Fox frigate, Captain Wells, arrived here on the 27th ultimo, from Manilla, whence she sailed the begining of the month. She conveys, we understand, a considerable quantity of treasure for your presidency, on private account, and proceeds hence to-morrow."

On Sunday last the American Ship Catherine, Captain Beckman, entered the Hooghly, having sailed from Boston the 23d July.

This arrival affords little or no information, in addition to our former advices by the Reaper, which left America only seven days anterior to the departure of the Catherine. On the passage, when in latitude 37 N. long. 35 W. Captain Beckman fell in with and spoke His Majesty's ship Indian, of 18 guns, commanded by Captain Austin, by whom he was informed, that Mr. Jackson's successor, as Minister to the United States, had been appointed, and his arrival daily looked for at Washington. The name of the new minister was not mentioned.

A number of American vessels were preparing to sail from the several ports of the States for this side of India, with large sums in specie.

The homeward bound Ships Sovereign, Midas and Georgiana Packet, it is understood, quit Saugor about the 2d or 3d proximo.

The following passengers proceed to Europe on the Diana, Captain Marshall, one of the regular fleet, expected to sail about the end of January:

Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Davidson,— R. P. Smith, Advocate General, James Alexander, John Fleming and L. A. Davidson, Esquires.

On Sunday last the annual election of two directors of the Bank of Bengal took place, when Joseph Barretto and T. D. Porcher, Esquires, were chosen for the ensuing year.

Calcutta Intelligence.

DECEMBER 22, 1810.

The Grand Jury previous to their discharge, found a bill against Mr. Charles Reed for a libel on the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and another against Mr. Mathew Law, Mr. Anthony Blagrave, and Bissonauth Sain, for a conspiracy to defraud Government. The parties have traversed in both cases till next Sessions.

The cause so long before the Supreme Court of Raja Mooty Loll against Ramkoomar Burmo, Ghereedhur Kur, Bholanauth Sain and Hurry Dos Roy, for a conspiracy to compel the Raja to sign the release of an appeal home, on account of a suit respecting his landed property, was finally settled after five days hearing. The prisoners were found guilty. The Raja who is quite blind, complained very bitterly of the ill-treatment which he had met with. He had been forcibly detained in a budgerow till he signed the paper; and was otherwise, very harshly used.

By letters from the army in Bundelcund dated the 6th current, we learn, that the detachment under the command of Colonel Brown has entered the Berar country, and is marching with extraordinary rapidity in pursuit of Gopaul Sing. Colonel Brown had expected to come up with Gopaul at Sifforah; and, with that view, set out from Bamowree, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st of December. The detachment continued to advance for 25 successive hours, with the intermission only of a single halt about 40 minutes at Malary, and, during that time, passed over a space of 62 miles,—a march hardly ever before equalled by Infantry, in this, or indeed in any country of the world. On their arrival at Sifforah however, the party found, to their mortification, that Gopaul had obtained previous notice of their approach, and had already taken wing. They remained at Sifforah on the 6th current. The force was composed of 1st squadron of the 1st Native Cavalry, 8 Companies of the 22d Native Infantry, and 4 Companies of the 17th. The country, which they had entered, is more barbarous than most parts of Hindoostan, and has never before been visited by European troops. A correspondent tell us, that, "among other artifices, to which Gopaul has had recourse, in order to render us obnoxious to the subjects of the Berar Rajah, he has contrived to persuade them, that we are in the habit of eating our enemies."

It appears from the ukhbars, that the army of Runjeet Sing has been engaged, during the months of October and November, in the siege of a strong fortress, Ham d Duckah, about 40 cos distant from Umrutsir, and belonging to a chieftain named Bodhan Sing Runjeet was with the army in person; and the defence of the place seemed to be conducted, with great determination. Bodhan Sing however had latterly become disarmed, on a breach being effected, and had begun to negociate.

Ameer Khan, with his own army and that of Holkar, is occupied in besieging a fort called Dugoolah.

We are concerned to learn, by accounts from Ceylon, that a duel had been fought at Point de-Galle, between Captains Brown and Parker of His Majesty's 2d Ceylon Regiment, and that the former had fallen at the second fire. Captain Parker, and both the seconds, were in custody.

Madras Intelligence.

DECEMBER 20.

PERMISSIONS.

The Officers undermentioned have obtained the permission of Honorable the Governor in Council to proceed to Europe.

Lieutenant Colonel Graham of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, on sick certificate.

Captain Simpson of the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry, on furlough for three years.

Captain J. L. Jones of the 3d Garrison Battalion, on furlough for three years.

PENANG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

DECEMBER 1st.

DARING MIDNIGHT MURDER.

In addition to the many very base open atrocities, which have been lately perpetrated both on this Island and it's dependant territory, we are extremely sorry to notice one,

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attended with uncommon cruelty, desperation, and circumstances, the most horrid and afflicting, that we believe, ever yet have attended such lamentable events. We refer our reader to the following report of an inquest held on the body of Mr. George Hill Elmes, an unfortunate and one of the oldest European residents on this Island, who has fallen a sacrifice and victim, to his blood-thirsty murderers.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Monday morning last, the 26th instant about half past five o'clock, information having been received by the Coroner, of the murder of Mr. George Hill Elmes, in the district of Tulloh Ayer Rajah, he immediately proceeded to the spot, to hold an inquest on the body, when upon strict and minute inquiry, the following circumstances appeared in evidence, namely; that about midnight, a banditti of robbers. (supposed to be Chinese) consisting of eleven or twelve men, went to attack the house of a Siamese, resident of Tulloh Ayer Rajah, situate near the new cross road, contiguous to the paddy field, and at the back of Mr. Ramage's house, in which were six persons, viz. the master of the house, named Oontong, the deceased George Hill Elmes, his daughter, named Elizabeth, two male and one female servants, or slaves of the house. The outer door which afforded the principal entrence into the house, immediately above the ladder, which had been secured that night as usual, was first forced open, by which seven or eight of the robbers rushed in, and entered with a lighted torch, armed with Chinese *tats, spears, creases.* and other dangerous weapons;—They then went towards the room on the left side in which Oontong and Elizabeth were, and began to beat the door of that room which had been fastened with an iron hook and staple, violently, and threw it open, in the same way as the former;—The deceased Elmes who was laying asleep, alone, in the opposite room, at this time awoke by the noise, came out to meet the robbers, who, in his weak attempt to resist them, without the aid of any weapon or arms, was immediately cut and wounded, in about twenty different places, from his head down to his thighs, so as to render the body covered with dangerous wounds, and dreadfully mangled. No material assistance, seemed to have been afforded to the deceased, by any of the inmates, who with fear and trembling, submitted to the merciless desperadoes, without giving any opposition by which means they escaped being wounded themselves. The deceased Elmes was heard to exclaim out, Oh! Lord! Oh! Lord! and a great cry was raised in the house, but without success; the only house which was near, having been surrounded and watched, by four or five of the gang armed, who had been stationed there to prevent any of the inhabitants from coming out to assist, their fellow neighbours, who had been so terrified, as not to have been able to move from their respective births. Thus they left the unhappy inmates of the defenceless house, to condole their situation; the deceased in such a state as to have supposed him quite dead, taking with them two chests containing a few articles of wearing appearel, of little worth, which was the only valuable in the whole house. The robbers then escaped with the booty through the paddy field; the deceased died in a short time afterwards, from the great loss of blood which had flown from the wounds. None of the parties could be indentified by the witnesses; in the morning the chests were found in the field, at a short distance from the house, broke open, with a few pieces of the linen, the rest having been taken away.—The Jury returned a verdict of "*Wilful Murder by persons unknown.*"

BOMBAY.

DEATH.]—At Sertor on the 31st December 1810, Lieutenant Francis Sampson of the 5th Regiment M. N. C. aged 27 Years!—In the death of this Gentleman, the Service has lost a valuable Soldier, and his Brother Officers, a sincere and affectionate Friend!

He was blessed with abilities and conduct, that rendered him an ornament to his Profession, and with manners so pleasing, and unassuming, as ever endered him to the society, of which he was a member.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES]—At Coel, on the 22d ultimo, Alexander Rots, Esq. Judge and Magistrate, to Miss Mary Ann Gowan.

On Sunday the 9th instant, Mr. Thomas Smith Jones, to Mrs. Margaret Knox.

DEATH.]—On Friday last, the 14th instant, after a long and painful illness, the Lady of Robert Jones, Esq. deeply and most deservedly lamented by her family and friends.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 20th instant, by the Reverened Charles Bathurst, at Yatton Villa near Masuliptam, the residence of Colonel Taylor, Captain John Hall, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Frances Street. daughter of the late Joseph Street, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment.

English Extracts.

MONDAY JULY 9.

Since our last, Paris papers to the 1st, and Dutch to the 5th inst. have arrived, the contents of which are interesting.

From the former it appears that the French troops which were stationed on the Austrian frontiers, have, for the greater part, received orders to proceed to the north of Germany. Not a conjecture is hazarded respecting the object of these movements, nor is it possible to conceive what new views now occupy the mind of Napoleon. There is nothing in the state of the north of Germany, at this time, to call for the prefence of French troops; and yet they are pouring into it as if a disembarkation in Sweden, the occupation of Holstein, or some further humiliation to the Court of Berlin were intended.

The Dutch papers announce officially the resignation of Louis King of Holland in favour of his eldest son, Napoleon Louis, and in failure of him to his brother Charles Louis Napoleon, both infants, and during whose minority the Queen of Holland is to exercise the Sovereignty as Regent, assisted by a Council of Regency. We cannot conceive the use of such a farce, Napoleon might as well have at once taken possession of the country, it being impossible that any one can be deceived by so barefaced a trick, as that by which the Hollanders are thus so bitterly mocked. Louis complains in his Proclamation, that he has incurred the resentment of his brother, which is extremely probible; it is also very possible that he might personally chuse rather to resign his throne; than to become an instrument of dire oppression over the Dutch people, at the will and caprice of Napoleon; but the most intelligible commentary upon the whole transaction, is the announcement, that French troops were to enter Amsterdam on Wednesday last, whom the unfortunate Dutch are warned to treat with every possible respect. They will, no doubt, behave to them with the same respectful fear as the lamb would to the tyger. The Queen of Holland was absent at the time of Louis's abdication, receiving probably instructions from Napoleon, as to the manner in which she should act as Regent, in order most effectually to aid his views and projects, the execution of which her husband appears to have refused to abet. The last hope of the Dutch seems now to have fled, for it cannot make the slightest difference to them, whether their country is annexed to France, or whether they are governed, or rather oppressed by a French military force, under the semblance of a Regency, or in the name of a child.

PROCLAMATION.
Amsterdam July 2d.

Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland, Constable of France. To all those who may see, or hear, or read these presents, health.

'Hollanders.—Being convinced that nothing more for your interest or your welfare can be effected by me, but, on the contrary, considering myself as an obstacle which may prevent the good will and intentions of my brother towards this country, I have resigned my rank and royal dignity in favour of my eldest son, Napoleon Louis, and of his brother, Prince Charles Louis Napoleon. Her Majesty, the Queen, being of right, and according to the Constitution Regent of the kingdom, the Regency shall, till her arrival, be vested in the Council of Ministers.

"Hollanders! never shall I forget so good and virtuous a people as you are. My last thought, as well as my last sigh, shall be for your happiness.—On leaving you I cannot sufficiently recommend you to receive well the military and civil officers of France. This is the only means to gratify his Majesty the Emperor, on whom your fate, that of your children, and that of your whole country, depends. And now, as ill-will and calumny can no longer reach me, at least so far as relates to you, I have a well-founded hope, that you will at length find the reward for all your sacrifices, and for all your magnanimous firmness.—Done at Haarlem, July 1, 1810. (Signed)

"LOUIS NAPOLEON."

Letters and Journals have been received from Holland, to the date of Sunday last. They bring the unexpected information that King Louis has withdrawn from the country without leaving any notice of the place of his retreat. He was supposed to have gone to Tonningen, where a vessel was in readiness to convoy to America. Such a step would argue either an extreme dread of his tyrant-brother's displeasure, or the most confirmed disgust towards his politics and projects. They also state, that the abdication was wholly without the concurrence or privity of Bonaparte, a fact certainly not warranted by the immediate introduction of French troops into the capital, who, it is to be presumed, would not have proceeded thither without special orders for that purpose.

Fifteen thousand French troops entered the City of Amsterdam on the 4th instant, which were neither accomodated in the barracks, or in the neighbouring villages, but were quartered on the inhabitants. with a total disregard to all the feelings of the Burghers.—Notwithstanding the flattering account in the Dutch papers of the manner in which troops were received on their arrival, the letters state that this proof of the humiliation and slavery of Holland was beheld with great and general indignation. So prevailing had this sentiment been for some time in the minds of the people, that nothing but the utterly hopeless and subject state of the continent could have deterred them from making some efforts to recover their former independence. These letters state, that, in consequence of the severities of military law, it was not considered discreet to hold any correspondence whatever with this country. A letter from Hanover, of the 26th ultimo mentions, that a considerable number of French troops were to pass through that city from Magdeburg, to augment the garrisons in Holland.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The letter of marque Fingal, Captain Dunning, has arrived at Torbay, in 76 days from Buenos Ayres. She brings information that on the 20th of April advices were received there, from Lima, that no British ships would be allowed to enter the ports on the coast of Peru. In consequence of this intelligence, the ship Druid, of Liverpool, which was lying loaded at Buenos Ayres, intending to proceed to the coast of Chili, was stopped from proceeding to her destination. On the 25th June the Fingal was chased for eight hours by a vessel which hoisted a Danish ensign, but supposed, from her movements, to be a French privateer. The chacer at last bore up and steered to the westward. On the 30th June spoke his Majesty's ship Emerald, Captain Maitland, in lat. 46. 14. N. long. 18. 4. W.

Letters have been received from the island of Curacoa of the 24th May, from which it appears, that the plans which had been adopted for the formation of a new Government in the Caraccas were considered by most people in that quarter as having been too precipitate. Accounts having been received from the mother-country that the affairs of Spain were by no means desperate, the Deputies, who had been sent to the towns in the interior, received very unfavourable answers to their proposals. In a word, the people in their acknowledgment of the Supreme Regency, declared that so long as an inch of ground was defended in Spain, they were determined not to abandon the Mother Country. Even the parties who had taken the reins of Government into their hands have abandoned them, and, for the present, the old regiment is to be followed.

Letters of the 26th ult. from Gibraltar assert, that the Regency of Cadiz, feeling themselves secure from the attempts of the French to subdue that place, have deemed it expedient to send 5000 men to Algesiras, with a view to cut off, if possible, the retreat of the French from the part of the peninsula.

The same letters state that the inhabitants of Madrid had several times attempted to extricate themselves from the oppression of the French in that city; but, owing to the enemy's force being very great, without any kind of success. Their spirit though restrained, is by no means subdued.

Saturday night's Gazette announced the failure of the Banking-house of Brickwood and Co. in Lambard-street. This stoppage is imputed, in a material degree, to the failure for £200,000 of one of the first firms in general brokerage, but more especially concerned in West India dealings. One of the Banking Company, the relative of an Admiral, who acquired a large property on the Indian station, embarked £100,000 in the establishment a few months since;—and the principal of the house, we understand, made an addition to his previous capital of £60,000, not more than a fortnight ago.

In the Court of Exchequer Sir Watkin Lewis was decreed to [illegible] portion of his estate in South Wales, of which he has been deprived for the last seven years. The landed estate thus recovered by the affidavits of Surveyors and Agents of the Court to be worth twelve thousand pounds per annum, and the minerals to be capable of producing one thousand pounds per week.

GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

This morning a Gottenburgh Mail arrived at the post Office—the last probably which will be received for some time to come; for in the Stockholm Gazette of the 21st ult. we find the following:

"PUBLIC NOTICE.

"Is hereby given that the intercourse by Post, which "during the war, was established between Gotten-"burgh and England, is now to cease.

"General Post Office, Stockholm, 20th June, 1810.

By this Mail we have received German papers to the 27th ult. but the most interesting articles received by this conveyance are the following, respecting an.

INSURRECTION at STOCKHOLM.

Gottenburg, June 25.

By a courier arrived this morning from Stockholm, we learn the intelligence of a riot having broken out in that city on the 21st instant, the day on which the corpse of the late Crown Prince was conducted to the Palace previous to its interment. Count Fersen, who led the procession, in capacity of high marshal of the kingdom, was attacked by a mob, who accused him of having been accessary to the death of his Royal Highness. They commenced by assailing his carriage with stones, &c. The Court escaped from his carriage into a house, but was followed by the infuriated populace, who literally tore him to pieces.

Another account states, that having got out of his carriage, the mob entirely surrounded him, and stoned him to death, after which they retired to their homes.

Since the arrival of the above-mentioned Courier, another express is said to have been received, bringing an account of the mob having collected again on the following day, and surrounded the houses of Count Uglas and Countess Piper, but fortunately neither of them fell into their power.

From subsequent accounts it appears, that several lives were lost, as the soldiers, in their own defence, were at last compelled to fire on the people. General Adlercrutz was struck a violent blow in the back, but secured the man. The mob at one time agreed to a parley, and consented to proposals made by the General that Count Fersen should be carried to prison? but another party of the insurgents arriving, he was torn from the soldiers and murdered, by being stoned and trampled on, and so cruelly mangled, that his eyes were both beat out of his head.

Yesterday, in consequence of these disturbances there was issued the following.

PROCLAMATION.

"We Charles, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden.

"It was with the most profound concern we received the unexpected intelligence, that on the occasion, when the corpse of his Royal Highness, the late Crown Prince, was brought to this capital, and when by a general mourning, accompained with tranquillity and order, the deep sense of the irreparable loss which we have sustained, and which we deeply lament in common with all our faithful subjects, some ill-disposed persons, forgetful of the duty which they owe to their fellow-subjects, atrociously committed a murder, disgraceful to the Swedish name.

"We consider it as a consolation necessary to our wounded feelings, hereby publicly to express how much we feel concerned on account of the unfortunate consequences, occasioned by the disturbances which again took place last night. After all possible admonitions had been used in vain by the Commander of our troops to prevail upon the multitude to disperse; and after public notice had been given that force would be resisted by force, and strong means employed to restore the public tranquillity and secure personal safety, the mob attacked the peaceful troops with stones and insulting language, until the latter found themselves necessitated, by our gracious command, for the protection of the law and public order, and in their lawful self-defence, to meet force by force, which at length produced the beneficial result that the multitude dispersed, and public order was restored.

"We entertain the confident hope, that public tranquillity will, in future be preserved, and that even those who for a moment could forget their duty, and suffer themselves to become the tools of lawless and perfidious intrigues, will entertain a proper sense of the dangers to which they are exposed, if they continue their criminal conduct. All our faithful and beloved subjects we graciously desire and paternally exhort, mindful of the duty which religion, as well as the laws of our country imperiously impose on them, to rely with confidence on the measures which we are determined to pursue for the purpose of preventing all acts of violence, and preserving public tranquillity and peace, and to listen with obedience to the orders which will be given them on our part by their superiors, Magistrates and Commander.

"We command them all to the protection of Almighty God.

"CHARLES. "T. A. RORTZELL."

"Stockholm Castle, June 21."

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following Naval Promotions and Appointments have lately taken place.

Admirals and Captains, Sir R. Strachan is appointed to the chief command in the East Indies, instead of Admiral Keates, who was before named for that station.

Sir E. Pellew is appointed to the command off Flushing.

Sir J. T. Duckworth will hoist his flag on board the Antelope at Torbay, Sir I. Coffin is going out a passenger with Sir John to Newfoundland to visit his (the Magdalen) Islands.

Sir J. York is appointed one of the Directors of Greenwich Hospital in the room of Mr. J. Hunt.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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